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ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE

BEDLINGTONSHIRE URBAN

DISTRICT COUNCIL

FOR THE YEAR 1963

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR





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Reference.....

Bedlingtonshire Urban District Council

M.O.H. A.R. 1963.

ERRATA.

INFANT DEATHS AND INFANT MORTALITY RATE,

for 17 read 18 and for 31.0 read 32.8
per 1,000 live births throughout.

PAGE 14. "Deaths Under 1 Year" include
in table 18. 1 day Hospital Prematurity
Not --.



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TO THE
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BY THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1963

Mr. Chairman and Councillors,

I beg to present to you the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health concerning the health and sanitary conditions of the Urban District for 1963.

The Registrar General's population estimate for 1963 shows a further increase of 530. The population is now estimated at 30,640. The total births for the year was 548—an increase of 2 over 1962. This gives an uncorrected birth rate of 17.9 per 1,000 population. The number of infant deaths was 17, one less than 1962. This subject is referred to elsewhere. The infant mortality rate was 31.0 per 1,000 live births.

The total number of deaths was 339, an increase of 15 from last year and the Crude Death rate was 11.0 per 1,000 population.

There was the usual biennial epidemic of measles. The disease was relatively mild. There were 14 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 2 cases of non pulmonary tuberculosis. There were two cases of food poisoning reported during the year. One was almost certainly imported by a visitor on holiday and the other was presumed to be due to eating mussels. This latter case resembled an allergic reaction rather than true food poisoning.

Under the National Assistance Act, 1948 the Council continue to contribute to the Old People's Welfare Committee to assist with their chiropody service. Over 1,000 appointments are made each year and the chiropodist allocates each Friday for this Service. There are over 100 patients attending the surgery every six weeks and 55 domiciliary cases. There is a small waiting list.

I wish to thank the Chairman and the Health Committee for their continued interest and support, and my colleagues in other departments for their co-operation.

I wish to thank the Health Department staff for programmes carried out during the year. I am grateful for their loyalty and the careful way the work is performed, usually with great patience and good humour which is so necessary when dealing with members of the public.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. DONALDSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health	-	Alexander Donaldson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector		
Meat and Foods Inspector		
Shops Inspector	- - - - -	- R. W. Cowans, M.A.P.H.I.
Additional Public Health Inspector		
and		
Meat and Foods Inspector	- - - - -	- J. Colpitts, M.A.P.H.I.
Student Public Health Inspector (resigned 24.8.63)	- - -	- K. J. Dobson
Student Public Health Inspector (appointed 24.10.63)	- - -	- A. Hutchison
Health Department Typist	- - - - -	- Miss Patricia Hall
Rodent Operator	- - - - -	- G. W. Yarrow
Offices	- - - - -	- Front Street, Bedlington
Telephone	- - - - -	- Bedlington 2121

STATISTICS AND CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in acres	... ..	9,025
Registrar General's Estimate of the Resident Population		
	Mid. 1963	30,640
Rateable Value	... ..	£942,872
Penny Rate Produces	... ..	£3,725
Number of Inhabited Houses	... ..	9,902
Number of Council Houses	... ..	4,088

SMOKING AND HEALTH

A few years ago, smoking was commonly associated with cancer—lung cancer in particular and later with chronic bronchitis. This followed a report in 1962 by the Royal College of Physicians.

A few months later the Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service set up an Advisory Committee to investigate Smoking and Health.

Following the publication of this report it would appear that it is Death that should be most properly associated with smoking.

This report indicates that the following diseases are closely associated with cigarette smoking—lung cancer, cancer of the larynx, chronic bronchitis and pulmonary conditions in general, and heart disease (especially coronary thrombosis).

It cannot be denied that it is a monumental task which the health educationalist has been set. As far as adults are concerned an almost impossible one. Under ideal circumstances it might be possible to reach the children, but the circumstances are far from ideal.

Adults and children alike are bombarded from every direction with the advertisements of tobacco companies. These advertisements are colourful and clever and it is obvious that no expense is spared to project the cigarette image—on hoardings and in papers, in periodicals and cinemas, on radio and television. It is an image which is constantly recurring and unconsciously being imprinted indelibly on the mind of the populace.

Has it any opposition? Well a few lectures are given to school children. A few anti-smoking posters are displayed in schools, clinics and municipal notice boards. I suppose it may be described as “token opposition” for it cannot be said to be much more.

Until the press, the cinema, the radio and television are forced to give space, film time and viewing time to anti-smoking campaigns it is hopeless attempting to bring about any reforms in the smoking habits of the public.

Propaganda of this kind cannot be successful when carried out by amateurs with their hands tied and voices gagged.

It is imperative that increased propaganda of a high standard be used for all health problems. Something has been done in this way in road accident prevention and with accidents in the home. This form of education should be extended in time and material—indeed it **must** be extended if any impact is to be made on the viewing and listening public. Such an impact is vitally necessary and its delay can only increase the hazards of every day life.

RENT ARREARS

All communities suffer from the type of person who will not pay their bills when due, and some of course avoid as far as possible paying bills at all.

Where this concerns rent, gas and electricity it becomes a serious matter. The gas and electricity are cut off, proceedings are instituted for possession of the dwelling. This is of great importance where there are children of school age or under. Hardship to such families is inevitable.

If such circumstances are due to temporary financial difficulties—sickness—loss of work—considerable fall in income—unforeseen rise in expenditure, most public authorities will allow reasonable time to pay arrears. A full statement to the officials concerned would have to be made and the circumstances would require to be thoroughly investigated. As a rule this type of case never causes undue worry and in a short time adjustments are made. There are some families always behind with rent but never more than one or two weeks. These families require constant reminding but they too, pay in the end.

There is the family where for one reason or another rent arrears appear to represent a constant crisis—£10, £15, £30 owing, unfulfilled promises to pay, resulting in court action. Sometimes a wife gets into debt and uses the rent money to tide her over without her husband's knowledge—often leading to large rent arrears unknown to the husband. Very often this can be dealt with by making the husband responsible for the rent. It is not unknown for housekeeping and rent money to be used at BINGO sessions. Sometimes it is due to bad housekeeping—the money is there but not when the collector calls. Sometimes the husband will regularly drink or gamble the housekeeping money. The causes are legion and are well known to most social workers. Often the children of such families are well cared for, with adequate food and clothing. There is, however, a constant threat of eviction hanging over them. This may be said to be a form of neglect as these children realise that there is a lack of security. Often the children's allowance would more than pay for the rent but it is disposed of in other ways.

This is a problem which affects health visitors, welfare officers, children's visitors, N.S.P.C.C. officers causing hours and hours of time to be spent in trying to avoid the eviction of a family.

There are various reasons why rent collectors do not always collect rent. The tenant may be "out," there may be "no money." Many of these tenants are extremely plausible and rent collectors say that it is not their job to harass and bully tenants for rent—they haven't time!

New legislation under the Children's Act allows for wider scope in dealing with such cases. It may be successful but it will entail increased staffs—many of whom will be "other rent collectors." This seems a waste of manpower.

I am convinced that Central Government with a modern outlook could give a lead which would do much to prevent this problem from arising, or at least from reaching the stage of eviction.

It should not be beyond the capabilities of our Central Administration to produce an Act which would allow the prevention of tenant eviction for rent arrears in families where there are dependant children.

The hard core of "rent arrears families" is not large and it is known usually to the housing authorities, the health departments, the children's departments and the N.S.P.C.C.

I suggest that when arrears reach a figure which is disturbing to the Housing Officer (or officer in charge of rent collection) he should be able to inform the employer of the tenant, the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of National Health Insurance or the National Assistance Board (whichever is applicable) and inform them of the circumstances, whereupon a deduction would be made from the weekly wages or allowance, as payment equivalent to the rent, plus a sum for arrears. Application for such an order could be made to a magistrates' court instead of applying for possession of a house.

The objection given to this is that "a man should be free to refuse to pay his rent if he so desires."

What poppycock! Normal householders accept the fact that rent or rates must be paid.

Such a system would require no great financial outlay for collection and would entail no increase in visiting staffs, and the offenders would have no option but to accept their depleted pay packets which would ensure a roof over the heads of their families.

CARAVANS

The municipal caravan site at Hartford Bridge continues to be patronised although at the end of the year there were some thirty vacant sites.

It is an example of a caravan site run as well as the layout permits. It is a badly planned site and one which does not permit adaptation without considerable expense.

The site is too large and the spacing between caravans too great. Caravans are grouped in fours round brick built coalhouses and storerooms.

Because of the extent of the site, some caravans are almost 350 yards from the wash and bath houses.

In adverse weather there is flooding and it is difficult to see how this can be overcome economically.

There has been considerable vandalism, especially early in 1963, but at the last visit the toilets and baths were all in working order and quite clean considering the adverse ground conditions.

This will never be a good site and perhaps a gradual run down to about 90 caravans would be the best course for the future.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

It is not surprising that Bedlingtonshire Urban District Council deferred consideration for smoke control areas, indefinitely. A mining community with a large number of the population receiving concessionary coal is not an easy one to convince that smokeless fuels are more efficient, cleaner and healthier.

It is even less easy to convince a Council with 4,000 council houses fitted with approved fuel appliances that have become obsolete because supplies of smokeless fuel are unobtainable. The Council is not impressed when informed that in order to burn the only type of smokeless fuel available, all the present appliances would have to be replaced with free standing stoves. The cost would be prohibitive and there would be no guarantee that supplies of coke would continue to be available in the future.

What is required is

1. Adequate supplies of **cheap** electrical power not subject to load shedding or power cuts.
2. Grants for installing central heating or air conditioning in both municipal and privately owned houses—**old and new**. This would be an incentive to the public to reduce the number of coal fires used.
3. Grants for conservation of heat in houses, e.g. roof insulation, wall insulation and window insulation. Heat preservation is just as important as heat production.
4. Consideration given to the introduction of solar heating in new buildings.

These suggestions are not revolutionary except perhaps number 4 and if accepted would do much to stimulate the proper use of coal and coke which in turn would curtail smoke production.

MEALS ON WHEELS

This service was instituted for parts of Bedlingtonshire by the W.V.S. in April, 1963. Twenty-four meals are delivered each Tuesday and Thursday. The meals are prepared at the Welwyn Electrical Canteen and delivered in a Bedlington Council Mini-Van driven by a W.V.S. driver and assisted by another W.V.S. helper. The cost of the meal is 1/9d. and this is subsidised by the Council by 6d. making the cost 1/3d. to the patient.

It has been suggested that this service should be increased as it is too restricted at present. This is valid criticism but any expansion would depend on three factors.

1. The capacity for Welwyns to provide meals.
2. The supply of drivers.
3. The availability of transport.

If it is possible to increase the service, every effort will be made to do so and it is known that support for this would be forthcoming from Bedlington Council.

In all from April, 1963, to 31st December, 1963, 1,802 meals were served.

Comparison of Vital Statistics (1963) with those of 1962
Comparability Factor. Births 0.98 Deaths 1.28

	1962	1963
Population	30110	30640
Live Births... ..	546	548
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population (uncorrected)	18.1	17.9
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population (standardised)	17.5	17.5
Illegitimate Live Birth % of total live Births	3.1	4.3
Still Births	9.0	14
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births...	16.2	24.9
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population	0.29	0.45
Total Live and Still Births	555	562
Early Neo-natal Deaths (under 1 week)	14	7
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births)	25.4	12.7
Peri-Natal Mortality rate (Still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 live and Still Births)	44.1	30.9
Neo-natal Deaths (under 4 weeks)	15	9
Neo-natal Death Rate per 1,000 Live births	27.4	16.5
Infant Deaths (under 1 year)	18	17
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	32.9	31.0
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	0	0
Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	0	0
Deaths	324	339
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	10.7	11.0
Standardised Death Rate per 1,000 population	13.5	14.0
Deaths over 65 years of age	202	232
Child Deaths 1-4 years inclusive	4	2
Tuberculosis Death Rate per 1,000 population	0.03	0.03
Pulmonary Tuberculosis case rate per 1,000 population	3.6	3.4

CAUSES OF DEATHS, 1963

Code No.	International Classification	M.	F.	Total
002	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	—	1
150	Malignant Neoplasm of Oesophagus	1	—	1
151	Malignant Neoplasm of Stomach	5	8	13
153	Malignant Neoplasm of Large Bowel	—	2	2
154	Malignant Neoplasm of Rectum	2	—	2
162	Malignant Neoplasm of Bronchus and Lung	13	1	14
170	Malignant Neoplasm of Breast	—	4	4
171	Malignant Neoplasm of Cervix Uteri	—	3	3
175	Malignant Neoplasm of Ovary	—	3	3
176	Malignant Neoplasm of Clitoris	—	1	1
177	Malignant Neoplasm of Prostate	1	—	1
180	Malignant Neoplasm of Kidney	1	—	1
181	Malignant Neoplasm of Bladder	2	1	3
193	Malignant Neoplasm of Brain	—	2	2
199	Malignant Neoplasm Unspecified	—	1	1
200	Reticulo -Sarcoma	—	1	1
200.1	Lympho -Sarcoma	1	—	1
201	Hodgkins Disease	—	1	1
204.3	Acute Leukaemia	1	—	1
241	Asthma	—	1	1
260	Diabetes Mellitus	1	1	2
330	Subarachnoid Haemorrhage	1	1	2
331	Cerebral Haemorrhage	9	11	20
332	Cerebral Embolism or Thrombosis	14	9	23
334	Hypertensive Encephalopathy	2	1	3
340.1	Pneumococcal Meningitis	1	—	1
410	Mitral Stenosis	—	2	2
411	Aortic Stenosis (Rheum. Origin)	1	—	1
420.1	Coronary Artery Disease	35	22	57
422	Cardiovascular Degeneration	10	6	16
422.2	Myocardial Degeneration with Senility	8	17	25
433.1	Auricular Fibrillation	—	1	1
434.1	Congestive Heart Failure	9	13	22
434.2	Left Ventricular Failure	2	3	5
434.4	Cor Pulmone	5	2	7
465	Pulmonary Embolism	2	1	3
490	Lobar Pneumonia	—	1	1
491	Broncho Pneumonia	16	5	21
492	Pneumonitis	1	—	1
500	Acute Bronchitis	2	—	2
501	Bronchitis Unqualified	4	—	4

Code No.	International Classification							M.	F.	Total
502	Chronic Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
522	Hypostatic Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
540	Gastric Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
541	Duodenal Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
543	Atrophic Gastritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
576	Perforation of Small Bowel	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
581	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
584	Cholecystitis with Cholelithiasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
587.1	Chronic Pancreatitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
600	Pyelonephritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
744	Myasthenia Gravis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
751	Spina Bifida	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
752	Congenital Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
754	Congenital Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
754.7	Congenital Pulmonary Stenosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
756.2	Atelectasis with Diaphragmatic Hernia	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
757.1	Polycystic Kidney	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
759.1	Ithyosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
760.5	Intracranial Birth Injury with Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
762	Atelectasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
762.5	Atelectasis with Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
776	Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
792	Uraemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
794	Senility	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
E 812	Motor Accident to Pedestrian	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
E 815	Motor Accident to Rider of Motorcycle	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
E 834	Motor Accident (Non-Traffic) Boarding Vehicle	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
E 903	Fall on Same Level	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
E 904	Unspecified Fall	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
E 910	Fall of Earth or Stone	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—	3
E 921	Suffocation due to Inhalation of Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
E 929	Accidental Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—	2
E 970	Suicide Overdose of Barbiturate	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
E 974	Suicide by Hanging	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
E 979	Suicide Asphyxiation (Head in Polythene Bag)	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
N 800	Fracture of Skull	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
N 820	Fracture of Femur	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
N 839	Dislocation of Cervical Vertebrae	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
N 998.6	Reaction to Penicillin	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
								193	146	339

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
No. of deaths												
each month ...	26	32	40	35	26	23	28	28	24	22	25	33

INFANT MORTALITY

The hard core of infant deaths remains. These have fluctuated between 9 and 29 since 1950. This year there were 17 deaths giving a rate of 31.0 per 1,000 live births.

It is interesting to note that the Infant Mortality Rate (I.M.R.) for Bedlingtonshire is invariably higher than that for Blyth. This has been true in eleven of the last fourteen years.

It is a strange fact because there is not a great deal of difference between the two districts—both are industrial; but if anything, Bedlingtonshire is the more rural and Blyth the more urbanised. The industries are similar—coal-mining, shipbuilding, shipbreaking and farming. Both have industrial estates which employ a high percentage of female labour.

The populations differ by 5,000. The doctor/patient ratio is almost identical.

Bedlingtonshire, however, has always had a higher percentage of home confinements than Blyth (between 7%—10% higher).

The causes of infant death are similar—both show a preponderance of congenital causes and in both, birth trauma is the lowest death factor. Prematurity causes 26% of the deaths in Bedlingtonshire and 28% in Blyth.

One authority suggested that there was more female obesity in Bedlingtonshire, but I have not noticed any particular difference in that respect.

It may be that the differences are so small that there is no real reason for them, but eleven out of fourteen seems to be a sufficiently high proportion to deserve one.

Infant Mortality Rate, 1954 - 1963

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Diarrhoea and enteritis under 2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
No. of infant deaths under 1 year	14	10	10	10	18	9	10	13	18	17
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births ...	26.7	19.5	22.5	20.2	39.3	18.6	21.5	26.2	32.9	31.0

There were 17 deaths of infants under one year of age & of these 9 were under one month
The Infant Mortality Rate was 31.0 per 1,000 live births and the neo-natal mortality rate was 16.5 per 1,000 live births.

Deaths Under 1 Year 1963

No.	Age	Sex	Place of Death	Cause of Death	Preventable or not	Remarks
1.	4 months	M.	Home	AcuteHydrocephalus	Not	—
2.	10 months	M.	Hospital	Polycystic Kidney	Not	—
3.	7 hours	M.	Hospital	Cerebral Haem with Prematurity	Not	—
4.	3 days	M.	Hospital	Congenital Heart Disease	Not	—
5.	3 hours	M.	Hospital	Multiple Congenital Deformities	Not	—
6.	12 hours	M.	Hospital	Pulm Haem with Prematurity	Not	Twin
7.	1 month	F.	Hospital	Congenital Heart Disease	Not	—
8.	14 hours	F.	Hospital	Asphyxia with Pulm Oedema	Not	—
9.	3 hours	M.	Hospital	Prematurity	Not	—
10.	8 months	F.	Home	Acute Broncho-Pneumonia	?	—
11.	3 months	M.	Home	Acute Broncho-Pneumonia	?	—
12.	5 days	F.	Hospital	Prematurity with Resp Distress	Not	—
13.	1 week	F.	Hospital	Ichthyosis	Not	—
14.	1 month	M.	Home	Broncho-Pneumonia	?	—
15.	5 months	F.	Home	Cong Pulm and Biliary Stenosis with Mongolism	Not	—
16.	7 weeks	M.	Home	Asphyxia due to Inhalation of Vomit	Not	—
17.	7 months	M.	Hospital	Congenital Heart Disease	Not	—

1963

	Live Births		Still Births		Deaths of Infants Under 1 year		Deaths of Infants Under 4 weeks		Deaths of Infants Under 1 week	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total	294	254	7	7	11	6	6	3	5	2
Legitimate	283	241	7	6	10	5	6	3	5	2
Illegitimate	11	18	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—

Year	Infant Deaths		I.M.R.	
	Blyth	Bedlington	Blyth	Bedlington
1963	10	17	15	31
1962	15	18	23	37
1961	13	13	21	26
1960	10	10	15	19
1959	16	9	22	22
1958	23	18	37	20
1957	12	10	19	39
1956	11	10	17	18
1955	21	10	35	21
1954	11	14	17	26
1953	18	20	29	32
1952	11	21	17	38
1951	21	20	31	35
1950	31	29	46	51

BEDLINGTONSHIRE

Years	Total Live Births	Deaths under 1 year	I.M.R.	Deaths under 1 month	N.M.M.R.	Deaths under 1 week	Still Births	Causes of Death						
								Congenital	Birth Trauma			Prematurity		
									Under 1 year	Under 1 month	Under 1 week	Under 1 year	Under 1 month	Under 1 week
1963	548	17	31.0	9	16.5	7	14	Under 1 year 7 2 2	Under 1 year 1 1 1	Under 1 month 1 1 1	Under 1 week 2 2 2	Under 1 year 5 2 2	Under 1 month 2 2 2	Under 1 week 2 2 2
1962	546	18	32.9	15	27.4	14	9	Under 1 year 5 3 2	Under 1 year 3 3 3	Under 1 month 3 3 3	Under 1 week 5 5 5	Under 1 year 3 3 3	Under 1 month 3 3 3	Under 1 week 3 3 3
1961	496	13	26.2	10	20.1	6	7	Under 1 year 1 1 —	Under 1 year — — —	Under 1 month — — —	Under 1 week 4 4 2	Under 1 year 5 4 4	Under 1 month 5 4 4	Under 1 week 3 1 1
1960	464	10	21.5	8	17.2	7	6	Under 1 year 4 3 2	Under 1 year 2 2 2	Under 1 month 2 2 2	Under 1 week 3 3 3	Under 1 year — — —	Under 1 month — — —	Under 1 week 1 — —
1959	482	9	18.6	6	12.4	5	12	Under 1 year — — —	Under 1 year 1 1 1	Under 1 month 1 1 1	Under 1 week 2 2 2	Under 1 year 4 2 2	Under 1 month 4 2 2	Under 1 week 2 1 —
1958	458	18	39.3	16	34.9	13	9	Under 1 year 7 6 4	Under 1 year 1 1 —	Under 1 month 1 1 —	Under 1 week 6 6 6	Under 1 year 2 2 2	Under 1 month 2 2 2	Under 1 week 2 1 1
1957	493	10	20.2	7	14.1	6	17	Under 1 year 4 1 1	Under 1 year — — —	Under 1 month — — —	Under 1 week 5 5 4	Under 1 year 1 1 1	Under 1 month 1 1 1	Under 1 week — — —
1956	443	10	22.5	10	22.5	9	12	Under 1 year 2 2 2	Under 1 year 2 2 1	Under 1 month 2 2 1	Under 1 week 3 3 3	Under 1 year 3 3 3	Under 1 month 3 3 3	Under 1 week — — —
1955	511	10	19.5	5	9.7	4	10	Under 1 year 6 4 3	Under 1 year 1 1 1	Under 1 month 1 1 1	Under 1 week — — —	Under 1 year 1 — —	Under 1 month 1 — —	Under 1 week 2 — —
1954	524	14	26.7	19	17.1	6	17	Under 1 year 3 2 1	Under 1 year 3 3 3	Under 1 month 3 3 3	Under 1 week 3 3 2	Under 1 year 1 1 —	Under 1 month 1 1 —	Under 1 week 4 — —
1953	536	20	37.3	11	20.5	11	7	Under 1 year 3 — —	Under 1 year 3 3 3	Under 1 month 3 3 3	Under 1 week 8 7 7	Under 1 year 4 1 1	Under 1 month 4 1 1	Under 1 week 2 — —
1952	549	21	38.2	12	21.8	9	16	Under 1 year 2 1 1	Under 1 year 4 4 4	Under 1 month 4 4 4	Under 1 week 2 2 2	Under 1 year 7 3 1	Under 1 month 7 3 1	Under 1 week 6 2 1
1951	562	20	35.5	13	23.1	8	16	Under 1 year 6 5 2	Under 1 year 1 1 1	Under 1 month 1 1 1	Under 1 week 5 5 4	Under 1 year 5 2 1	Under 1 month 5 2 1	Under 1 week 3 — —
1950	559	29	51.8	15	26.8	9	5	Under 1 year 5 3 2	Under 1 year 1 — —	Under 1 month 1 — —	Under 1 week 8 8 7	Under 1 year 8 2 —	Under 1 month 8 2 —	Under 1 week 7 2 —

Table Showing Stillbirths, Deaths under 1 week,
Neonatal and Infant Deaths 1953 - 1962.

Year	No of Still Births	No. of Deaths under 1 week	Perinataldeaths (Still-Births & Deaths under 1 week)	deaths under 1 month	deaths under 1 year
1963	14	7	21	9	17
1962	9	14	23	15	18
1961	7	6	13	10	13
1960	6	7	13	8	10
1959	12	5	17	6	9
1958	9	13	22	16	18
1957	17	6	23	7	10
1956	12	9	21	10	10
1955	10	4	14	5	10
1954	17	6	23	9	14

DEATHS FROM CANCER SHOWING SITE OF DISEASE, 1954-1963

Site	1963		1962		1961		1960		1959		1958		1957		1956		1955		1954	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
All sites ...	27	28	36	27	34	32	36	28	38	20	39	21	31	21	29	22	41	28	31	25
Lung and Bronchus ...	13	1	12	2	12	3	11	2	11	—	12	4	10	—	7	1	12	2	6	—
Stomach ...	5	8	4	7	8	5	9	3	9	5	7	3	9	4	7	5	8	6	9	8
Remainder of Digestive System ...	3	2	11	12	7	10	10	12	9	9	11	6	6	3	6	4	14	10	12	9
Female organs	—	11	—	4	—	8	—	6	—	4	—	6	—	7	—	7	—	8	—	6
Others ...	6	6	9	2	7	6	6	5	9	2	9	2	6	7	9	5	7	2	4	2

Leukaemia included from 1962.

CANCER DEATHS, 1963—SITE AND AGE DISTRIBUTION

SITE OF DISEASE	Male						Female							
	0-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56-65	65 or over	Total	0-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56-65	65 or over	Total
Malignant Neoplasm of														
Oesophagus	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Stomach	—	—	—	—	2	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	7	8
Large Bowel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Rectum	—	—	—	—	2	8	13	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Bronchus and Lung	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
Cervix Uteri	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3
Ovary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Clitoris	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Kidney	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bladder	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Unspecified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Reticular Sarcoma	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Lymphoma	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hodgkins Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Acute Leukaemia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	1	—	—	3	7	16	27	1	—	1	1	7	18	28

TUBERCULOSIS, 1963

During the year 14 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified and 2 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. The affected organs in the non-pulmonary cases (both females) were the fallopian tubes and cervical glands.

There was one death from pulmonary tuberculosis, complicated by tuberculous meningitis in a child 8 years of age. Diagnosis was made post mortem. A brother of the deceased was also notified as a case of pulmonary tuberculosis. It was not felt that this case was the source of infection. Every effort was made to find it by contact tracing, without success.

There were 11 males and 3 females notified and it was again noted that the tendency for older age groups to be affected continues.

Half of the cases were over 50 years of age and 4 were between the ages of 32 and 41.

The importance of discovering the reservoirs of infection cannot be stressed too strongly. Practitioners should send sputum for examination in all cases of chronic chest complaints especially in the patients over 50 years of age.

TUBERCULOSIS 1963

Age Groups	New-Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Resp.		Respiratory		Non-Resp.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0- 1 year ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1- 5 years...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15 years...	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
15-25 years...	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
25-35 years...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 years...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55 years...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65 years...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
over 65 years	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	11	3	—	2	1	—	—	—
Grand Totals ..	14		2		1		—	

TUBERCULOSIS, 1963

Notifications

Year	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Pulmonary ...	30	22	21	8	11	10	14	13	13	14
Non-Pulmonary	11	3	4	4	4	2	—	5	2	2

Deaths

Year	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Pulmonary ...	6	6	3	2	—	1	4	—	1	1
Non-Pulmonary	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER ON DECEMBER 31st,

Year	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
1962	77	32	109	9	12	21	130
1963	79	28	107	8	14	22	129

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES, 1963

During 1963 there were 657 notifications of infectious disease.

Measles

This disease accounted for 623 of the notifications.

Tuberculosis

There were 14 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 2 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified during the year.

Scarlet Fever

There were seven cases notified during the year, widely scattered throughout the Shire.

Whooping Cough

There were five cases of whooping cough notified; of these none were protected against the disease.

The continuing low incidence appears to point to the efficacy of immunisation against the disease.

Food Poisoning

Two cases of food poisoning were notified during the year. One was from an unconfirmed source and as he was a visitor it was thought that the infection had been contracted on his journey to Bedlington.

The second was probably due to eating mussels. The onset was so sudden that it is probable that the illness was due to an allergy rather than a true poisoning.

**TABLE SHOWING ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIED CASES OF
INFECTIOUS DISEASE UNDER AGE GROUPS, 1963**

DISEASE	Under 1 year	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	6-10 years	11-15 years	16-25 years	26-35 years	36-45 years	46-55 years	56-65 years	over 65	Not known	Total
Measles	27	78	91	94	90	134	102	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	623
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	4	2	1	...	...	14
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scarlet Fever ... ..	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7
Pneumonia	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
Food Poisoning ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Totals	28	79	91	97	92	139	106	3	4	2	2	5	4	1	4	657

**STATISTICS FOR BEDLINGTONSHIRE U.D.C. FOR THE
TEN YEARS 1954 — 1963**

Year	Population	Deaths	Death Rate	Live Births	Birth Rate	Infant Deaths	Infant Death Rate	Neo-natal Death Rate
1954	29,150	317	10.8	524	17.9	14	26.7	17.1
1955	29,180	315	10.7	511	17.5	10	19.5	9.7
1956	29,130	328	11.2	443	15.2	10	22.5	22.5
1957	29,180	301	10.3	493	16.8	10	20.2	14.1
1958	29,290	297	10.1	458	15.6	18	39.3	34.9
1959	29,480	292	9.9	482	16.3	9	18.6	12.4
1960	29,710	322	10.8	464	15.6	10	21.5	17.2
1961	29,570	321	10.8	496	16.7	13	26.2	20.1
1962	30,110	324	10.7	546	18.1	18	32.9	27.4
1963	30,640	339	11.0	548	17.9	17	31.0	16.5

**MEASLES, WHOOPING COUGH AND SCARLET FEVER
NOTIFICATIONS 1954-1963**

Year	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Measles...	250	381	22	748	7	470	4	711	18	623
Whooping Cough	38	17	69	77	15	10	5	8	2	5
Scarlet Fever ...	19	24	8	19	15	19	7	6	5	7

SESSIONS HELD AT THE OVAL CHILD WELFARE CLINIC

Monday

Every Monday (a.m.)

1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Monday (p.m.)

Relaxation clinic for expectant mothers

General practitioners Ante Natal Clinic

Tuesday

Every 2nd Tuesday

Specialist Eye Clinic

Wednesday

Every Wednesday

Child Welfare Clinic

Thursday

Every 4th Thursday

Every 1st and last Thursdays

Evenings (7-9 p.m.)

Immunisation Clinic.

General Practitioners Ante Natal Clinic

Groups of 5 lectures on Health Education

Friday

Every Friday (a.m.)

Child Welfare Clinic

Dental Sessions

Daily—Monday to Friday

SESSIONS HELD AT GUIDE POST CHILD WELFARE CENTRE

Monday

Every 3rd Monday

Ante Natal Clinics (General Practitioners).

Monday mornings

Clinic open for sale of infant foods

Tuesday

Every alternate Tuesday

Refraction Clinic

Every alternate Tuesday evening

Mothers' Club Meetings

Wednesday

Every Wednesday afternoon

Ante Natal Clinic (General Practitioners).

Every Wednesday afternoon

Relaxation Classes for ante natal patients

Wednesday evenings (by appointment)

Ante natal instruction classes

Thursday

Every Thursday

Child Welfare Clinic, including a half day Session for immunisation every four weeks, also sale of infant foods

Every Thursday morning

Orthopaedic Clinic

Every 2nd and 4th Thursday

Orthopaedic consultant attends

Thursday evenings (by appointment)

Ante natal instruction classes

Friday

Every Friday

Speech Therapy class

Hearing Tests

by appointment

Dental Sessions

Daily—Monday to Friday with general anaesthetic sessions on alternate Friday afternoons

Orthodontics

by appointment

DISINFESTATION

mouse infestation in addition to the regular attention given to sewers and refuse tips.

Council houses	...	...	...	...	...	52
Other Council properties	...	...	...	...	...	9
Allotment gardens	...	...	...	...	...	57
Business premises	...	...	...	...	...	39
Private houses	...	...	...	...	...	108

Work for the eradication of bed bugs was carried out at 6 Council and 2 private houses and for cockroaches at 126 houses and 4 schools using liquid spray and smoke insecticides.

At no time during the year was it found necessary to use the steam disinfectant.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Work is still proceeding on Phase 2 of the major scheme to re-sewer the whole of the district.

When this is completed no sewage will enter the Rivers Blyth or Wansbeck except at the Blyth Harbour area and from the treatment plant at the caravan site. There is still the Netherton intercepting sewer of the Sleekburn to be considered.

The new sea outfall at Cambois with its sewage comminutor is working satisfactorily with no evidence of any sewage being returned to the beach.

The following shows the number of separate properties treated for rat and

WATER SUPPLY

The County Borough of Tynemouth Water undertaking supplies the whole of this district. A new covered reservoir at West End, Bedlington, completed during the year, serves the Power Station and parts of Cambois. The water has been adequate and of good quality.

91 samples have been taken throughout the year and examined by the Public Health Laboratory, 71 from the mains supply and 20 from the open air swimming pool at Humford Mill. The few unsatisfactory results from the former were due to repairs on the pipe line.

Water for the swimming pool is still taken from the River Blyth, is of continuous flow, sand filtered and chlorinated before entering the pool. Although the pool was closed for repairs and operated for only three months instead of the usual four, there was an increase in the registered attendance to 9,484 children and adults not including season ticket holders nor organised school parties.

Thirteen houses, mostly slum clearance, are still served by a standpipe in the back yard.

WATER SAMPLES TAKEN, 1963

No. of Samples									Coliform Bacilli per 100 c.c.s.
60	Mains Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
5	Mains Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	Mains Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
1	Mains Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
1	Mains Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
2	Mains Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
1	Mains Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
19	Humford Mill Swimming Baths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
1	Humford Mill Swimming Baths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25

91									

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Only one licence is in force authorising the keeping of a pet shop at Front Street, Bedlington. The premises are visited regularly and no infringements have been found.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

There is one boarding kennels at Bothalhaugh, Choppington, licensed under this Act. Conditions there are very good, the kennels are ideally situated and well supervised.

SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

During 1963 only 57 families were rehoused from 53 sub-standard houses, the same number of families as in the previous year. A further 11 families found alternative accommodation for themselves, making a total of 68 families displaced.

In addition to this, 50 families were rehoused from demolished local authority houses at the Eastgreen pre-fabs so that although slum clearance has not been making the rapid progress that everyone would like to see, the Council is making a very big effort in this direction and families have now been rehoused from more than 2,000 houses on the slum programme.

This is a praiseworthy achievement.

ACTION TAKEN DURING THE YEAR WITH REGARD TO CLEARANCE AREAS AND INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES

1.	Houses Demolished in Clearance Areas	...	...	...	...	Nil
2.	Individual Houses Demolished					
	Stoker's Buildings, Bedlington	...	...	...	...	2
	Vicarage Terrace, Bedlington	...	...	...	...	2
	Low Ewart Hill, Bedlington	...	...	...	...	1
	Red House Farm Caravan, Bedlington	...	...	...	...	1
	Ravensworth Terrace, Bedlington Station	...	...	...	...	3
	Front Street, Choppington	...	...	...	...	2
	Sheepwash Bank, Choppington	...	...	...	...	3
	High Street, Guide Post, Choppington	...	...	...	...	1
					—	15
3.	Families Displaced from Houses to be Demolished	...	...			63
4.	Local Authority Owned Houses Certified Unfit and Demolished					
	Pre-fabs East Green, Choppington	...	...	...	...	50
					—	50
5.	Families Displaced from Demolished Local Authority Houses	...				50
6.	Houses and Parts of Buildings Closed.					
	Bower's Buildings, Bedlington	...	...	...	...	1
	Sheepwash Bank, Choppington	...	...	...	...	1
	East View, Stakeford	...	...	...	...	2
					—	4
7.	Families Displaced from Houses Closed	...	...	...	...	5
8.	Unfit Houses Rendered Fit by Owners as a result of Action Under the Housing or Public Health Acts					
	(a) By Informal Action	...	...	...	...	42
	(b) By Action Under Statutory Powers	...	...	...	...	6

NEW HOUSES COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR

(a)	By Local Authority	...	...	...	...	74
(b)	By any other Housing Authority	...	...	...	...	—
(c)	By Private Persons	...	...	...	...	275

HOUSES ON THE SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME FROM WHICH FAMILIES HAVE BEEN RE-HOUSED (up to 31/12/63)

Bedlington

Ewart Hill	1
Fountain Inn, Glebe Row	4
Glebe Row	86
Catholic Row	16
Dowson's Buildings	10
Hartford Road West	1
Sun Inn Yard	6
Old Colliery Row	20
Bell's Place	21
Hollymount Cottages	2
Hollymount Hall	9
Vulcan Place	51
Stoker's Buildings, Vulcan Place	7
Bower's Buildings	1
Vicarage Terrace	3
Old Hall	12
Chapel Row, East End	1
Bank Cottages	2
Murray's Yard	7
Baptist Yard	13
Rosella Place	3
Market Place	1
Front Street East	6
Front Street, West	5
Joyce's Yard	2
Foggan's Yard, East End	2
Foggan's Yard, West End	5
Wilson's Yard	1
Quarry Houses	2
Laird's Cottage	1
The Quay, East End	4
Stoker's Buildings, East End	4
Smith's Buildings, East End	4
Hartford Bridge Cottage	1
Sunnyside	20
Grand View	6
Woodbine Cottage, East End	1
Hirst Head Cottages	3
Whitsun Gardens	1

Bedlington Station

Ravensworth Terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
North Row ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
South Row ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
Shop Row ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Wilkinson's Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Red Row ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Bridge House	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Bridge End ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Dene House ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Moorland Cottages	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Liddles' Yard	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
River View ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
School House	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dene View ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Puddler's Row	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Cragg's Buildings	9
Staithe's Quay	3
Ivy Cottage	1
Institute House	1
Liddle's Street	2

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Barrington

Chapel Row	21
Stone Row	12
Garden House	2
Parson's Cottage	1
School House	2
Railway Row	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Office Row	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Middle Row	8
Storey's Buildings, Choppington	3
Station Bank, Choppington	2

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Netherton

Clifton Row	31
Yard Row	90
Howard Row	60
Village	4
Farm Cottages	5
Moor Cottage, Hartford	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Office Row	3
Red House Farm	1
Red House Farm Caravan	1
Blue House Caravan	1

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Cambois

Caravan, Wansbeck Ferry	1
Railway Bungalows	4
New Row	10
Link End	2
Farm Cottages	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
							— 20

Choppington

Double Row, High Pit	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Single Row, High Pit	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Blackburn's Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Strong's Buildings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
First Row ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Second Row ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Third Row ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Fourth Row ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Fifth Row ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Sixth Row ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Seventh Row	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Eighth Row ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
South Front Row	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
North Front Row	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Forster's Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Peter Gill's Cottages	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Front Street, Scotland Gate	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Colliery Square	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Chapel Row ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
School Row ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
School House	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Richardson's Buildings	6
Heslop's Buildings	2
Rutter's Buildings	21
Whinney Hill	3

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Guide Post

Cruddas Terrace	1
Sheepwash Bank	14
Front Street	10
Anvil Cottages	2
Freehold Terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
High Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Ford Terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Tulip's Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Byron Street ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rutherford Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Gordon Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sawmill Cottages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Shaw's Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Mowbray Terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sheepwash Cottage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
								105

Stakeford

Trojan Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
East View ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Middle Row	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
North View ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
West View ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Ivy Cottages ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
								64

West Sleekburn

Old School House	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
North Row ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Liddle's Terrace	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Marshe's Cottages	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
South Row ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81
Institute Row	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
								195

Total Number of Private Houses demolished or closed	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,608
Demolished Council Houses, Eastgreen	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Army Huts, Wansbeck Place	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Army Huts, Hartford Camp	...	...	...	...	...	...	357
							2,044

INSPECTION AND REPAIR OF HOUSES

In addition to the inspection of dwelling houses resulting in recommendations being made to the Council to serve Closing or Demolition Orders, 102 inspections were carried out on receipt of complaint of housing conditions. In no case was it found necessary to resort to formal action.

Repairs Effectuated

Roofs repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
External walls repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Eavesgutters repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Chimney stacks repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Wallplaster repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Ceiling plaster repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Floors repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Doors renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fireplaces renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fireplaces and flues repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Water supply pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Drains repaired or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Wash up sinks renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sink waste pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Water Closet basins renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Water Closets repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Dustbins renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Windows repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Windows renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

RENT ACT, 1957

Only one application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received during the year. This resulted in an undertaking to do the work being received from the owner and brings the total number of applications received since the commencement of the Act to 29.

One certificate of disrepair has been cancelled on completion of the work.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

A. Discretionary Grants—Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958

Houses considered for grant during the year	...	...	...	73
Number approved	...	...	...	72
Number rejected	...	...	...	1
Total Amount of Grants approved	...	...	...	£15,139/10/-
Average Grant approved per house	...	...	...	...£210/5/5
Total amount of grants paid during the year	...	...	...	£21,079/0/0
Number of houses improved during the year	...	...	...	91

Works of Improvement:

Internal w.c. provided	...	...	...	...	87
Bathroom with new bath, wash hand basin and drains provided	..	...	...	...	90
Hot water provided	...	...	...	...	87
Scullery/Kitchenette provided	...	...	...	...	77
Food Store provided	...	...	...	...	11
Wash-up sink provided	...	...	...	...	85
Electricity installed	...	...	...	...	86
Dump-proof course inserted	...	...	...	...	1
New windows	...	...	...	...	9

B. Standard Grants—House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959

Applications—Approved during the year	...	...	...	15
Brought forward	...	...	...	5
Grants—Paid during the year	...	...	...	11
Total amount paid	...	...	...	...£678/1/5
Outstanding at end of the year	...	...	...	9

Works of Improvement:

Internal water closets provided	...	...	...	...	8
Hot water provided	...	...	...	...	5
Bath provided	...	...	...	...	4
Wash hand basin provided	...	...	...	...	4
Foodstore provided	...	...	...	...	2

**Houses in which improvements have been completed since the
commencement of the scheme**

					Discretionary Grants Paid	Standard Grants Paid
1951	...	...	...	...	2	—
1952	...	...	...	...	—	—
1953	...	...	...	...	12	—
1954	...	...	...	...	17	—
1955	...	...	...	...	12	—
1956	...	...	...	...	24	—
1957	...	...	...	...	33	—
1958	...	...	...	...	127	—
1959	...	...	...	...	85	1
1960	...	...	...	...	130	1
1961	...	...	...	...	118	6
1962	...	...	...	...	127	1
1963	...	...	...	...	91	11

FACTORIES ACTS, 1961

1.—Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	12	286	3	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	148	247	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	160	533	3	—

2.—Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred		number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness... ..	4	4	—	—	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:—					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total	5	5	—	—	—

Outworkers

Nature of Work	No of outworkers in August list	No of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel Making	6	—	—	—	—	—
All Other Outworkers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	6	—	—	—	—	—

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The undermentioned are the various kinds of shops within the district for the purposes of the Act.

Grocers and General	...	...	...	...	...	97
Post Office General Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	5
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	4
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	18
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	10
Wet Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	3
Bakers Shops	...	...	...	...	...	8
Public Houses and Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	39
Off-Licence Premises	...	...	...	...	...	3
Canteen Shops	...	...	...	...	...	10
Chemists	...	...	...	...	...	9
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	9
Newsagents and Stationers	...	...	...	...	...	15
Drapers	...	...	...	...	...	19
Wool Shops	...	...	...	...	...	5
Boot and Shoe Retailers	...	...	...	...	...	5
Boot and Shoe Repairers	...	...	...	...	...	5
Hardware	...	...	...	...	...	8
House Furnishing	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ironmonger	...	...	...	...	...	1
Jewellery and Fancy Goods	...	...	...	...	...	1
Optician	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ladies' Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	...	16
Gent's Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	...	10
Motor Car Accessories	...	...	...	...	...	10
Electrical Appliances	...	...	...	...	...	7
Handicraft Stores	...	...	...	...	...	2
Paints and Wallpaper	...	...	...	...	...	2
Departmental Store	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dry Cleaners	...	...	...	...	...	7
Betting Shops	...	...	...	...	...	15
Pet Shops	...	...	...	...	...	1

In addition 36 travelling shops and 57 vans are operating from premises within the district whilst vehicles of various trades and businesses come from outside the district.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Preparation Premises and Food Shops

The various types of food businesses in the district are:

Grocers and General Dealers	...	...	...	...	98
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	9
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	4
Butchers	...	...	...	...	18
Catering Depot	...	...	...	...	1
Bakeries (including pie makers)	...	...	...	...	7
Bakers Shops	...	...	...	...	7
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	10
Wet Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	3
Ice Cream Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	3
Public Houses and Clubs	...	...	...	...	42
Mineral Water Factories	...	...	...	...	2
Canteen Kitchens	...	...	...	...	18

Regular inspections have been made of these premises during the year and unsound foods, as shown in the following table, condemned.

Three cases of foreign material in food and one of mould in a pork pie were dealt with without resorting to legal action.

Foods examined and found to be unfit for Human Consumption

Fruit	...	...	...	44 tins	Sausages	...	...	...	3 tins
Tomatoes	...	...	...	33 tins	Jams	...	...	...	2 jars
Fish	...	...	...	5 tins	Beef	...	...	...	109 lbs.
Meats	...	...	...	37 tins	Corned Beef	...	...	...	21 lbs.
Peas and Beans	...	...	...	11 tins	Cooked Ham	...	...	...	61 lbs.
Vegetables	...	...	...	2 tins	Tongue	...	...	...	6 lbs.
Milk	10 tins	Luncheon Meat	8 lbs.
Soup	5 tins	Chopped Pork	11 lbs.
Cereals	8 tins	Chicken	3 lbs.

Milk Supply

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The licensing of retailers of Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurised and Sterilised milk and the taking of samples of these milks is carried out by the County Health Department.

28 Samples were taken during the year for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory and in all cases the result was satisfactory.

Ice Cream

Three premises are still registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the manufacture of ice cream, two by the heat treatment method and one by the cold mix process.

77 Premises are registered for the sale of ice cream and all conform to the standards required by the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations with hot and cold water for handwashing, etc.

58 Samples were taken for bacteriological examination: 50 of these were Grade 1, 4 were Grade 2, and 4 were Grade 3.

MEAT INSPECTION

There are still three licensed private slaughterhouses within the district used by four butchers. All are fully equipped and maintained in accordance with the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958. Regular inspections are made by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Veterinary Officers.

A 100% inspection of all carcasses and offal has been maintained throughout the year and all carcasses passed fit have been stamped as required by the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963.

No charge allowed by these Regulations has been made for inspection and the fullest co-operation has been given by all slaughtermen and butchers concerned.

Again, the outstanding feature is the almost complete absence of Tuberculosis in the slaughterhouse. This is a remarkable achievement especially to those of us who remember the time prior to the Tuberculin Testing of all cattle, when masses of offal and carcasses were condemned for this disease.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Steers	Heifers	Cows	Bulls	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs not sows	Sows	Boars	Horses
Number killed and inspected	426	218	35	—	3	2,510	390	—	—	—
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT</u> <u>TUBERCULOSIS AND</u> <u>CYSTICERCI</u>										
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some diseased part or organ was condemned	90	36	10	—	—	24	128	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci ...	21.12%	16.51%	28.57%	—	—	0.95%	32.82%	—	—	—
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY</u>										
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	1	2	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	—	0.45%	0.57%	—	—	—	1.28%	—	—	—
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS</u>										
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

MEAT ORGANS, etc., CONDEMNED AS BEING UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

Bovine Animals

Heads and tongues	...	...	Tuberculosis, 2; Actinomycosis, 1.
Lungs	...	...	Tuberculosis, 1; Abscesses, 1; Flukes, 44; Stomach Contents, 111; Pleurisy, 13; Congestion, 1; Pneumonia, 1.
Livers	...	...	Tuberculosis, 1; Cirrhosis: 16 whole livers, 48 part livers; Abscesses: 18 whole livers, 14 part livers; Angioma: 7 livers; Fatty Infiltration: 1 liver, Inflammation: 1 whole liver, 2 part livers.
Skirts	...	...	Abscesses, 13; Inflammation, 13.
Spleens	...	...	Inflammation, 6; Congestion, 1.
Hearts	...	...	Pericarditis, 1.
Kidneys	...	...	Inflammation, 1.

Sheep

Livers	...	...	Flukes, 5; Inflammation, 2. Degenerated Cysts, 3; Abscesses, 1.
Plucks	...	...	Abscesses, 1.
Lungs	...	...	Pleurisy and Pneumonia, 11.
Hearts	...	...	Pericarditis, 4.
Kidneys	...	...	Nephritis, 1.

Pigs

Pork	...	...	1 foreleg Arthritis.
Heads	...	...	Tuberculosis, 3.
Plucks	...	...	Tuberculosis, 1; Inflammation, 7.
Lungs	...	...	Tuberculosis, 1; Pleurisy and Pneumonia, 114; Stomach Contents, 1.
Livers	Milk Spots: 5 whole livers, 4 part livers.
Hearts	Pericarditis, 7.
Kidneys	Pyelonephritis, 1.

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